

Size: 2,501 acres
Mission: Housed U.S. Army Soldier Support Center; provided personnel, financial, and soldier physical fitness administration and training
HRS Score: NA
IAG Status: None
Contaminants: VOCs, fuel hydrocarbons, petroleum products, pesticides, and heavy metals
Media Affected: Groundwater and soil
Funding to Date: \$22.2 million
Estimated Cost to Completion (Completion Year): \$0.008 million (FY1999)
Final Remedy in Place or Response Complete Date for BRAC Sites: FY1999



Lawrence, Indiana

Restoration Background

In July 1991, the BRAC Commission recommended closure of Fort Benjamin Harrison; realignment of the Soldier Support Center to Fort Jackson, South Carolina; and retention of the DoD Finance and Accounting Service, Indianapolis Center. The installation officially closed at the end of FY95.

The primary site types at the installation include spill areas, underground storage tanks (USTs), fire training areas, aboveground storage tanks, hazardous waste storage areas, firing ranges, and maintenance shops. Petroleum products, pesticides, and heavy metals are the primary contaminants of concern.

Phase I of a RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI) and an Environmental Investigation (EI) began in FY92. The installation began Interim Actions in FY94 to prevent contaminant migration into groundwater and to clean a storage building contaminated with pesticides. The installation landfill was closed, and capping and monitoring activities began. The installation also has removed 26 USTs.

A Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) and a BRAC cleanup team (BCT) were formed in FY94. The BCT completed the initial version of the BRAC Cleanup Plan (BCP). A land reuse plan was prepared as part of the NEPA Environmental Impact Statement.

In FY95, the installation completed Phase I of the RFI and the EI and initiated Phase II. The installation also revised the BCP and the site-specific Environmental Baseline Surveys (EBSs) for all property disposals. The Army transferred about 600 acres and leased almost 2,000 acres of property to various recipients.

In FY97, the Army initiated Remedial Action (RA) at the firing ranges, conducted an unexploded ordnance survey, and completed RCRA closure of the hazardous materials storage facility. Cleanup of

the former Army Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) gas station site by soil aeration with enzymatic by-product was completed early. Use of geoprobes and ground-penetrating radar in the Phase II EI and RFI accelerated fieldwork.

The BCT reviewed the Phase II RFI report, planned closeout of small sites not involved in major investigations, reviewed findings of suitability to lease (FOSLs) for Lawton Loop and Encroachment parcels, reviewed and completed an Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis for a Removal Action at the former firing ranges, and planned and reviewed the stream relocation early action at the former state police firing range.

FY98 Restoration Progress

The Army completed the Phase II EI and published the Phase II RFI report. Removal Actions began at the firing ranges but were not completed because of weather delays. The installation is preparing a Focused Feasibility Study (FFS) for three sites with elevated ecological risk: a former wastewater treatment facility and two pesticide storage and mixing areas.

The BCT reviewed, and EPA approved, the Range Removal Action design and confirmatory sampling procedures. The BCT also reviewed the findings of suitability to transfer (FOSTs) for the Lawton Loop residential development area. The Army signed the FOST and transferred the property to the Reuse Authority. The Army completed demolition and soil removal at the below-grade pesticide storage site. At the Lawton Loop former officer housing area, the Army remediated soil containing lead-based paint residue according to HUD/EPA guidelines.

The Army applied metals-fixing agent to excavated metals-contaminated firing range soil, enabling the waste to be classified as "special"

and disposed of in a special waste landfill. This effort saved the Army the cost of out-of-state transport and disposal of the excavated soil as hazardous waste.

The RAB reviewed critical geohydrology and landfill studies. The BCT was unable to resolve state and EPA objections to Army property category classification because of the presence of lead-based paint residue in the soil. As a result, the state invoked the Defense and State Memorandum of Agreement (DSMOA) dispute process. In negotiations with the state, the Army noted its complete adherence to applicable federal, state, and local regulations regarding lead-based paint and its performance of soil cleanup and remediation to the extent recommended in HUD/EPA lead-based paint guidelines. The Army advised the state that it did not intend to conduct further soil remediation. The dispute was resolved by the passage of DSMOA time constraints; no further action is anticipated.

Plan of Action

- Complete all studies, decisions, and necessary site actions in calendar year 1999
- Conduct any required RA at three sites under review in the FFS in FY99
- Receive final EBS and FOST concurrence and complete all remaining FOSTs and property transfers in FY99

SITES ACHIEVING RIP OR RC PER FISCAL YEAR

